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ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 16,612. 號二十百六千六萬壹第 日十三月六年三統宣 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 25TH, 1911. 二月五十二年一九百九十一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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[a30-6]

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[a1351]

GEEEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 3/5 lbs. net
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SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
8.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.05 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CABS.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... 9.45 to 11.30 p.m.
every 15 minutes.
SATURDAY.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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SPECIAL CABS by arrangement at the
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hourly 16th June, 1911. [a545]

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HONGKONG TO MACAO—Weekdays at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.

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MACAO TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, about 9 P.M.

CANTON TO MACAO—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

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WUCHOW TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.30 A.M.

The S.S. "SUI TAI" leaving on SUNDAYS at 12.30 P.M. connects with the

Excursion Steamer returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

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Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.

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AT NAGASAKI.—Telegraphic Address: "DUCK" NAGASAKI.

Length on Keel-Blocks. Breadth at Entrance on Keel-Blocks. Depth of Water

3 Dry-Docks (No. 1 ... 510 ft. 77 ft. 26 ft.
No. 2 ... 350 ft. 53 ft. 24 ft.
No. 3 ... 714 ft. 88 ft. 34 ft.)

1. Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.

The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always

ready at short notice.

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Floating Docks. Length on Keel-Blocks. Breadth at Entrance on Keel-Blocks. Depth of Water

No. 1 ... 7,000 Tons. 12,000 Tons. 12,000 Tons.

Max. Length of Ship taken in 460 Feet. 580 Feet.

Breadth " 56 " 66 "

Draft " 22 " 26 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.

The Floating Sheerder, capable of lifting 40 ton weight.

ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION. [a761]

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INTIMATION

**A. S. WATSON
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ESTABLISHED 70 YEARS.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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LIMITED,**

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Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the EDITOR, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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BIRTH.

On July 18th, at Shanghai, the wife of PERCIVAL SMITH, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On July 18th, at Shanghai, WILLIAM LOGAN GERRARD and GENTLE, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. HEARD, of Shanghai.

On July 18th, at Shanghai, GAVIN J. TURNBULL, Municipal Health Dept., to LILIAN HAMILTON.

DEATH.

On July 18th, at Shanghai, JOHANN FRIEDRICH BREMER, a member of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association, aged 37 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIGNES ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, JULY 25TH, 1911.

The Commissioner's Report on the Territory of Wei-hai-wei for 1910, which has just reached us from London, contains no statement bearing upon the subject of its possible cession to China, about which so much has been heard during the past twelve months in connection with the schemes for the reorganisation and development of the Chinese Navy. Nor has there been any confirmation of the Chinese reports from any other British source. But the possibility of the restoration of the territory to China has always been recognised. Mr. JOHNSTON, the District Officer, in his interesting book entitled "The Lion and Dragon in Northern China," has pointed out that Wei-hai-wei is not officially recognised as an integral portion of the King's Dominions beyond the Seas. Though occupied and administered by Great Britain, its inhabitants are not, with technical accuracy, to be described as British subjects. Wei-hai-wei, Mr. JOHNSTON observes, has never been ceded to the

British Crown, and "when it is restored to China, the British Crown will suffer no diminution of its lustre, though doubtless unjustifiable murmurs will be heard concerning the damage to British prestige." With regard to this view of the matter we have heard it asked in what respect the hold of Great Britain on Wei-hai-wei differs from her hold on the New Territory which since 1898 has formed part of the British Colony of Kowloon. It may be said that if Wei-hai-wei was not ceded to the British Crown, neither was the New Territory. In both cases the Territories were leased for a definite period. In the case of Wei-hai-wei the period for which the lease was granted—viz., "so long a period as Port Arthur shall remain in the occupation of Russia"—expired when the Japanese army drove the Russians from the fortress. By what right Great Britain claims to occupy the territory has never been publicly disclosed. Its only value to Great Britain is as a sanatorium for the Chinese Squadron. The place has no commercial value, and the revenue has never amounted to more than half the cost of administration. Consequently each year the Imperial Government has had to make a grant-in-aid from Imperial funds. Though Great Britain acquired the right to erect fortifications, the right has never been exercised, and the utmost economy appears to be practised in the administration. "No public works of any importance," we read, "were carried out during the year." The area of the Territory is 285 square miles, and the population is estimated at 150,000, mostly Chinese, who inhabit 300 villages. The total strength of the police force being the European inspectors, three Chinese sergeants and 52 constables, we get an average of one policeman to 3,000 of the population. The Territory possesses no other local force, with the exception of a few marines, on which it could depend in the case of an emergency, and Sir JAMES LOCKHART points to the fact of such a small police force being found sufficient for ordinary requirements as showing how orderly and well-behaved the inhabitants of the Territory are. In this connection it will not be irrelevant to draw attention to a remark which the Commissioner makes when he relates the steps taken to discourage the use of opium. "The diminution in the use of opium," Sir JAMES says, "seems to be leading to an excessive use of alcohol, and though drunkenness cannot yet be said to be prevalent vice, cases of intoxication are undoubtedly more numerous than in previous years." Unhappily this is becoming a common experience, and in view of the intimate relationship of drunkenness and crime it is a change in the social life of the people greatly to be deplored. Sir JAMES LOCKHART evidently begins to fear for the permanence of the reputation of the people of Wei-hai-wei as exceptionally orderly and well behaved.

Four cases of plague in the Colony were reported yesterday.

A variety entertainment is advertised to take place at Mount Austin Barracks on Saturday the 5th prox.

From the fifteen cases of plague reported in the Colony last week, the only cases of infectious disease notified was one of small-pox (Chinese) and one of enteric fever (Italian).

We have received from the American Consul-General the following Typhoon Warning forwarded from the Manila Observatory yesterday at 11.30 a.m.:—Cyclone or Typhoon W. of Bilbao Channel moving E.N.E. Cyclone or Typhoon E.S.E. of Naha moving W.N.W.

The master of a trading junk from Ping Shan reported to the police that while at anchor in Deep Bay on the night of the 22nd inst. five men came along side in a boat, boarded the junk, and drove the crew below. They ransacked the junk and went off with money and clothing to the value of \$150.

The owner of a boarding-house yesterday prosecuted one of his folk for the theft of \$37. He went out the other night leaving the folk in charge, but when he returned he found that his pillow had been broken open and the money stolen. He spoke to the cook, who declared that he had been locked up in the cook-house. This diverted suspicion to the accused, who appeared before Mr. Hazelard and was remanded.

It is reported, says a Shanghai contemporary, that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Ltd., and other foreign firms concerned, have written to the British Consul-General stating that Ching Yee has been confined in the Mixed Court for a very long time and there is as yet no hope of his liquidating the debt he owes to foreigners. They request that the Shanghai Taitai be asked to allow him out on bail.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday, P.C. A. W. Grimmitt proceeded against the coxswain of the steam launch *Bankline* for lying alongside Blake Pier in such a manner as to prevent the free access of other vessels thereto. After hearing evidence his Worship imposed a fine of \$10, the alternative being one month's imprisonment.

Luzon was last week swept by a typhoon which wrought considerable havoc, the damage in the city of Manila being estimated at \$7,000 pesos.

Arrangements have been made for shipping shortly at Genoa consignments of guns and ammunition for China. The total value of the shipments is placed at about £250,000, and it is understood the supplies have been manufactured by Krupp's.

A fine new steamer named the *Shengfa*, which has been built at Hong Kong for the Imperial Railways of North China, arrived at Shanghai on the 17th instant. The new vessel has large cargo space and the latest up-to-date passenger accommodation, and has been specially built for the northern trade. She is commanded by Captain Bell, a well-known China coaster.

A telegram from Brussels states that two Chinese officers, who are finishing their studies at the Brussels School of War, Messrs. Kong and Hoong, have been ordered by the Chinese War Office to proceed to the Paris School of Aviation, to gain experience with aeroplanes and thus fit themselves to participate in the grand manoeuvres of Pochili.

The Viceroy of Hupeh, H. E. Jui Cheng, is reported to have signed an agreement with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Deutsch Asiazinc Bank, the Banque de Indo-China and the International Banking Corporation at Hankow for a loan of two million taels bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

According to a Chinese telegram from Hongkong to a Shanghai contemporary, there is a large number of revolutionaries on the border of China and Annam preparing for a rising. Many wealthy and influential Chinese have been intimidated into joining the Revolutionary Party and subscribing money for its purposes. New patented guns, rifles and bombs have been bought and a date will be fixed to raise a rebellion in Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Kweichow. They mean to begin by assassinating all the high provincial officials.

According to a Peking letter to the *National Herald* of Shanghai, Mr. Collinson has been appointed the Engineer-in-chief of the section of Hupeh and Hunan of the Haukow-Canton railway. Mr. Hildebrand, a German engineer, will be appointed the Envoy or Envoy-in-chief of the section from Kwang-shu, Hupeh to Ichang of the Szechuan-Haukow Railway, and an American engineer, Mr. Ashmead, will be appointed the Engineer-in-chief of the section of Ichang to Kweichow of the Szechuan-Han-kow railway.

Prince T'ai-tao, brother of the Regent and Chief of the General Staff, recently sent one of the Councilors of the Foreign Office to sound the Foreign Ministers, beginning with England and America, as to their willingness to recommend the withdrawal of the foreign Legation guards from Peking and of the foreign troops from the province. The Prince urges that Imperial guards can adequately protect the Legations, and that the foreign military occupation, which has now continued ten years, is a humiliation which ought to be removed.

The confidence trick was successfully played again on Saturday. A Chinese married woman was accosted in the street by a man who told her that he had just found a lot of money, but was afraid to take it to the money-changer to have it changed; would she undertake the duty? Of course, she gladly consented, and as she was about to depart with the bundle wrapped up in a handkerchief she was asked for security. She handed over jewellery to the value of \$42. Of course, the bundle was made up of paper, but the discovery was not made until two late.

Mr. E. T. Williams, of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of State at Washington, has been appointed First Secretary of the Legation in Peking, and Mr. Summerland, formerly of the Tokyo Legation, as Second Secretary. Mr. Mountzeman, who is at present Charge d'affaires at Peking, is transferred to Washington as Assistant Chief of the Far Eastern Division. Mr. Williams starts for China via Europe and Siberia immediately.

The director of civil service in the Philippines has cabled to the United States for ten additional agricultural inspectors on a request from the Bureau of Agriculture. These new men will be assigned to veterinary work in connection with the rinderpest immediately upon arrival. The Bureau at present is employing a large number of temporary inspectors for this work, whose places as soon as vacancies occur will permanently be taken by the new men. When the rinderpest situation finally is solved, it is the intention of Dr. Nelson to use the men for agricultural work throughout the provinces.

The Government has recently taken action against Chinese for publishing seditious literature calculated to cause tumult or incite to crime in China, but from what we have heard it seems desirable that they should bestow some attention upon the street lecturers who are nightly seen haranguing large crowds at various places in the Colony. These men, according to our information, deliver addresses urging the Chinese to rise against the reigning dynasty, and it would appear that these men have had legal opinion castling them to understand how far they may go and what they may do without contravening the law. In one part of the Colony it is not uncommon when the police come along to find that word has been passed round, and what was before an eager crowd listening to the impassioned words of the street orator has become a passive congregation all seated on the ground with not a word to say for themselves. As long as the policeman remains nothing is said, but once he moves off, then the assembly reveals its true character.

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Two days ago the armoured cruiser *Dupleix*, with Rear-Admiral De la Croix de Castries, commander of the French Far Eastern Squadron, on board, entered the harbour of Chemulpo from Port Arthur. The cruiser was to stay at the port until the 15th inst., when she was to weigh anchor for Yokohama via Tsuruga and Hakodate.

Baron Adolf von Andre, a former partner of Molénes & Co., in Hongkong, and recently of 1, Whitton-street, London, E.C., and of 81, Piccadilly, W., and of 16, rue de la Paix, 6, Paris, France, of Messrs. Andre, Meudel & Co., merchants, a director of Pagan, Liu, and Maison Viro, Limited, who died on May 7 last, in Paris, domiciled in France, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £37,476.

Mr. K. J. McEne, noting Captain Superintendent of the Shanghai Municipal Police, met with a painful accident last week, but happily it is not likely to prove of a serious nature. Mr. McEne was playing polo, and while making a rush for the ball his pony stumbled, causing his rider to come a cropper. As he fell one of his feet became entangled with the stirrup and he was dragged a short distance, but the pony being a well-trained animal, it was quickly brought to a standstill by some of the other players, and Mr. McEne extricated from his unpleasant predicament. He was suffering considerable pain and was removed to the pavilion, where fortunately Drs. Hanwell and Davis were quickly on the scene. An examination of the injured limb showed that it was badly sprained, but luckily no bones were broken. As soon as possible he was removed to the General Hospital, and it is expected that he will be about again in a few days.

The firm of A. M. Essaboy at Yokohama has just entered into the occupation of fine new premises at Nos. 201, 201a and 201b, Yamashita-cho. The buildings, which were handsomely decorated with evergreen arches and flags, for the opening, have three stories, substantially built of brick, and comprise offices, store-rooms, living-rooms, etc., everything complete for the conduct of a large business. The *Japan Gazette* states that between six and seven hundred invitations had been issued to foreigners and Japanese, and from three to six o'clock there was a continuous stream of visitors, including Consuls, bank managers, merchants, etc. The firm of A. M. Essaboy has been established in Japan for 48 years, having lately been at No. 160, Yamashita-cho. It does a large export and import business, and has branches in Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Bangkok, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, where it owns its own building, as in Yokohama. The firm consists of Messrs. A. M. Essaboy, A. K. J. Essaboy and M. M. Essaboy, brothers, Mr. T. K. Kakajei being its Japan manager.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, July 24th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUNISH. JUDGE).

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY.

The Tung Hop firm brought action against Wong Fat and Pang King-an, partners of the Shun Hing Teung firm and the Shun Hing Teung firm to recover \$282, being balance due for the erection of a theatrical match at Tung Lo Wan, under an agreement dated February 7th.

Mr. F. C. Barlow (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner represented the defendant firm.

Mr. Barlow said Mr. Gardiner took instructions from a man who he proposed to prove was Wong Fat.

His Lordship (to Mr. Gardiner)—What is your client's name?

Mr. Gardiner—Wong King Shun.

His Lordship—He is the proprietor of the defendant firm?

Mr. Gardiner—The sole proprietor, and the firm name is sufficient. Since my client acquired the business the firm has been known as the Shun Hing Teung Wing Kee.

His Lordship—You are for the Shun Hing Teung Wing Kee, said here as the Sunn Hing Teung?

Mr. Gardiner—Yes. We were served as the Shun Hing Teung, and I appeared under protest.

His Lordship—How about the other two defendants; are they in Court?

Mr. Barlow—I don't think so. Defendants were called, but did not answer to their names.

Mr. Barlow—I think the only issue between us is whether the man Wong Fat is the man we say he is.

His Lordship—The man you want is Mr. Gardiner's client?

Mr. Barlow—Yes. We say he is Wong Fat.

Mr. Gardiner—He was not served as Wong Fat.

Mr. Barlow—Mr. Gardiner appears for him personally.

Mr. Gardiner—No, I appear for the firm under protest.

Mr. Barlow—The writ was served on Wong Fat as being the person having charge of the firm.

Mr. Gardiner—My client was not served as Wong Fat at all.

His Lordship—That does not matter. The firm has been served, and if he is in charge of the firm he has been served. I think you are speaking under protest?

Mr. Gardiner—Yes.

His Lordship—You are bound to appear, otherwise judgment would go by default.

After hearing evidence his Lordship reserved his decision.

TELEGRAMS.

THROUGH BRUTON'S AGENCY.]

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS
IN GREAT BRITAIN.LORD CURZON'S APPEAL TO THE
"NO SURRENDER" PARTY.

LONDON, July 24th.

Lord Curzon in a letter to *The Times* defends at considerable length the policy of not enforcing the creation of Peers, and appeals to those differing from this view to place the true interests of their country above immediate Party considerations.

Lord Curzon believes that the country only has to see the Bill in operation for a few years to be convinced of its arbitrariness and injustice. "If additional Peers are created," says his lordship, "we prevent this by substituting machinery infinitely more dangerous and more despotic. We expedite and render certain Home Rule and Disestablishment, and we gratuitously increase the Government's power for mischief." He denies that the creation of additional Peers would hasten reform, as the whole party machinery of both Houses would be exercised to perpetuate conditions so advantageous to the Radicals. Finally the creation of Peers would drag the Throne into Party politics, and inevitably, however wrongly, cause resentment to be manifested towards the Crown.

THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS.

The intention to postpone the rejection of the Lords' amendments for a few days appears to be confirmed, the Government considering that in view of the movements within the Unionist Party, a hustling policy would probably defeat its own ends.

MOTOR FATALITY IN FRANCE.

LONDON, July 24th.

The noted motorist, M. Fournier, has been killed at Le Mans in a motor accident. He was leading in the race for the Grand Prix and his automobile was travelling over sixty miles an hour when the accident occurred.

MALARIA AT ALCAZAR.

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

STANDARD FORM OF CONTRACT.

A special meeting of the members of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday in the old Chamber of Commerce Room to consider a resolution concerning the question of standard form of contract. The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt presided, and was supported by the following members of the committee: Messrs. Mr. C. H. Ross, Messrs. N. J. Stabb, E. Shellin, G. Friesland, G. C. Mackie, F. H. Armstrong, G. H. McMurtry, H. W. Robertson, H. A. Lees, with Mr. E. A. M. Williams (secretary). The others present were: Messrs. G. Binder, F. E. Eason, A. M. E. Abbott, A. B. Moulder, A. H. Barretto, H. D. Brook, A. Cordero, K. M. Cumming, F. E. Farnaby, D. K. Moss, A. Forbes, W. H. Armstrong, F. J. Jorge, J. H. Ruiton, H. G. White, A. W. Van Andel, F. Bavington, C. A. Wondt, L. V. Langstein, E. Dauber, C. K. Lenemann, etc.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said.—The notice read by the Secretary fully explains the reason of this meeting. As you are all aware, the question of the form of contract has been repeatedly before the Chambers of Commerce for many years past, more particularly of late at Canton, the Canton Chamber of Commerce having referred to our Committee to help them to reach a satisfactory solution of this thorny question. As we all unfortunately know, questions too frequently arise between exporters and native dealers as to quantities and weights and matters of claims, and it is with a view to endeavouring to arrive at a more smooth working of the export trade in this part of China, in the interest both of the foreign exporter and the native dealer, that this meeting is called, and we hope the result will be that some satisfactory decision will be come to on this extremely difficult question. It would perhaps be as well for the purpose of reference if I very briefly relate how the question at the present moment arose. The question was put before the Committee of the Chamber with regard to certain cassia transactions, and we understand the Cassia Guild in order to save many questions which have constantly arisen put forward a form of contract, but were altogether unsuccessful. The question of cassia is one of those which has been more frequently before us, and the Committee were perfectly prepared to deal with it at the request of some nine leading export firms of the Colony. Arrangements were made and a meeting was called, but while this question was under consideration the Ginger Guild put forward a somewhat similar demand. This also did not find favour with their constituents, and the question of ginger was passed on to us, and by us to our Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee, after one or two meetings, decided that it would be advisable in the interests of the trade generally to see if it was possible to devise some general form of contract. The minutes of the Sub-Committee have been circulated and sent amongst others to some sixty firms we had on our books as being engaged in the export trade of Hongkong. Out of that number some eleven wrote to us saying they were not interested in the matter. Some five or six did not reply at all, while practically all the others replied with some slight modifications in favour of the form of contract. It was admitted, the matter having been referred back to the full Committee of the Chamber, that such a scheme if it found favour would be very necessary.

The CHAIRMAN explained that this was only a tentative acceptance of the principle. In any case they could not accept it until they knew what Canton was going to do and, as he also explained, it would be left to a sub-committee if it got as far as that.

Mr. VAN ANDEL asked if it were prepared to say anything on this matter that we will listen to them with a great deal of interest.

Mr. VAN ANDEL said he understood from the Chairman's speech that the resolution was to be put on general lines.

The CHAIRMAN explained that this was only a tentative acceptance of the principle. In any case they could not accept it until they knew what Canton was going to do and, as he also explained, it would be left to a sub-committee if it got as far as that.

Mr. VAN ANDEL then submitted his amendment in the following terms: "The foregoing resolution is accepted subject to the decisions that will be arrived at later as the result of a special meeting of the various exporting firms with the sub-committee to be nominated."

Mr. MULLER seconded, and the amendment was carried unanimously.

Mr. MOSS proposed that the exporting firms bind themselves not to accept the proposed form of Chinese contract that the Guilds had made. The two forms were opposed to each other, so that if the matter came to law there would be nothing to work on at all.

No seconder was forthcoming, and Mr. MOSS withdrew his amendment, stating that it seemed generally understood that one contract would be accepted.

Mr. ARMSTRONG proposed an amendment which was seconded by Mr. FRIESLAND, the Chairman explaining that this embraced the list of articles suggested by Canton which should be excluded.

The amendment was carried.

The Chairman then put the original resolution which he said it was distinctly understood would be modified by the amendments just passed and also by the statement which he had made.

The resolution was carried.

The CHAIRMAN said it was now necessary to consider the question of the formation of a sub-committee and be proposed on behalf of the Committee that the three firms who acted as the sub-committee of the Chamber throughout the discussion, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Messrs. McLehers and Co., Messrs. Siemens and Co., should represent the Committee. He asked the members present to put forward the names of four other firms than those represented on the Committee of the Chamber to be dealt with. After that I shall have a tentative proposal to make to which I need not refer at the moment. I propose the following resolution with which I have incorporated for the sake of convenience the text to which I have referred:

"That all Hongkong Exporters of Chinese produce other than Tea and Silk do hereby bind themselves to include in all Contracts entered into between themselves and Chinese Merchants after the 1st September, 1911, the following Clause:—

"It is also distinctly understood and agreed that the basis of this Contract that descriptions of quality, assortment, weight, &c., shall be as above described and that any inspection of the goods prior to shipment shall not be considered a waiver of or in any way invalidate any of such conditions. Should 'after arrival at destination all, or any portion of the goods, prove not to agree with above description, or quality, or assortment, or weight, or any other condition, the same shall be examined, within six weeks after arrival of the vessel, the demand for the examination being made within 28 days, and arbitrated upon by two independent experts to be nominated either by a Home Chamber of Commerce chosen by the Agent of the Hongkong Exporters and by the Consignees, without any reference to either of the parties to this Contract. If both Arbitrators cannot agree, a third person shall be nominated by two Arbitrators and act as Umpire."

The final decision of either such two Arbitrators and/or such Umpire shall be final and binding on all parties to this Contract both in Court and without."

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said.—The notice read by the Secretary fully explains the reason of this meeting. As you are all aware, the question of the form of contract has been repeatedly before the Chambers of Commerce for many years past, more particularly of late at Canton, the Canton Chamber of Commerce having referred to our Committee to help them to reach a satisfactory solution of this thorny question. As we all unfortunately know, questions too frequently arise between exporters and native dealers as to quantities and weights and matters of claims, and it is with a view to endeavouring to arrive at a more smooth working of the export trade in this part of China, in the interest both of the foreign exporter and the native dealer, that this meeting is called, and we hope the result will be that some satisfactory decision will be come to on this extremely difficult question. It would perhaps be as well for the purpose of reference if I very briefly relate how the question at the present moment arose. The question was put before the Committee of the Chamber with regard to certain cassia transactions, and we understand the Cassia Guild in order to save many questions which have constantly arisen put forward a form of contract, but were altogether unsuccessful. The question of cassia is one of those which has been more frequently before us, and the Committee were perfectly prepared to deal with it at the request of some nine leading export firms of the Colony. Arrangements were made and a meeting was called, but while this question was under consideration the Ginger Guild put forward a somewhat similar demand. This also did not find favour with their constituents, and the question of ginger was passed on to us, and by us to our Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee, after one or two meetings, decided that it would be advisable in the interests of the trade generally to see if it was possible to devise some general form of contract. The minutes of the Sub-Committee have been circulated and sent amongst others to some sixty firms we had on our books as being engaged in the export trade of Hongkong. Out of that number some eleven wrote to us saying they were not interested in the matter. Some five or six did not reply at all, while practically all the others replied with some slight modifications in favour of the form of contract. It was admitted, the matter having been referred back to the full Committee of the Chamber, that such a scheme if it found favour would be very necessary.

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Mr. VAN ANDEL asked if it were prepared to say anything on this matter that we will listen to them with a great deal of interest.

Mr. VAN ANDEL said he understood from the Chairman's speech that the resolution was to be put on general lines.

The CHAIRMAN explained that this was only a tentative acceptance of the principle. In any case they could not accept it until they knew what Canton was going to do and, as he also explained, it would be left to a sub-committee if it got as far as that.

Mr. VAN ANDEL then submitted his amendment in the following terms: "The foregoing resolution is accepted subject to the decisions that will be arrived at later as the result of a special meeting of the various exporting firms with the sub-committee to be nominated."

Mr. MULLER seconded, and the amendment was carried unanimously.

Mr. MOSS proposed that the exporting firms bind themselves not to accept the proposed form of Chinese contract that the Guilds had made. The two forms were opposed to each other, so that if the matter came to law there would be nothing to work on at all.

No seconder was forthcoming, and Mr. MOSS withdrew his amendment, stating that it seemed generally understood that one contract would be accepted.

Mr. ARMSTRONG proposed an amendment which was seconded by Mr. FRIESLAND, the Chairman explaining that this embraced the list of articles suggested by Canton which should be excluded.

The amendment was carried.

The Chairman then put the original resolution which he said it was distinctly understood would be modified by the amendments just passed and also by the statement which he had made.

The resolution was carried.

The CHAIRMAN said it was now necessary to consider the question of the formation of a sub-committee and be proposed on behalf of the Committee that the three firms who acted as the sub-committee of the Chamber throughout the discussion, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Messrs. McLehers and Co., Messrs. Siemens and Co., should represent the Committee. He asked the members present to put forward the names of four other firms than those represented on the Committee of the Chamber to be dealt with. After that I shall have a tentative proposal to make to which I need not refer at the moment. I propose the following resolution with which I have incorporated for the sake of convenience the text to which I have referred:

NORTH BORNEO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

HOME AND CHINA AFF. IBS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

An extraordinary general meeting was held on the 21st June, when there were present: Messrs. Darby (Chairman), Agar, Aston, Bruce, Chan To Pin, R. W. Clarke, Eightersteiner, Japp, Lau Chin Hop, Nolke, and Wardrop (Secretary).

The Chairman addressed the meeting at some length, giving a brief résumé of the work of the Chamber during the year just closing. A certain amount of time was taken up, in the first place, in the organisation of the Chamber. Various questions and matters came before the Chamber in the course of the year, but by far the most important was the question of indentured labour, including the visit of Mr. W. S. Young-Biddell and Sir Richard Dane, K.C.I.E. The principal topic of their interview with these gentlemen was the new phase of the contract conditions divulged, and which was specially referred to in the letter on the subject circularised amongst members, and it had been a source of satisfaction to the Committee to find their views shared by the large majority of the members of the Chamber. Another important matter the Committee had taken up was the question of the Quarantine Regulations of the territory, and their efforts had resulted in the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the matter fully. The Chamber considered that quarantine charges should be made as light as possible in the public interest generally, as such charges must eventually fall on the passengers themselves, or on the importers of labour in the case of contract coolie.

A very important matter brought to the notice of Sir Richard Dane, on the occasion of the interview. The Committee of the Chamber had, with him, that of assisted immigration, and at the request of the former, the latter had drawn up a scheme for assisted immigration to be placed before the Court at Home; with this, as with several other important matters brought before Sir Richard Dane, such matters as far as possible having been selected as of general interest throughout the State, Sir Richard Dane had been good enough to indicate sympathetic consideration. As regards the general aims and objects of the Chamber, whilst the Committee had not considered it part of their business to look for matters requiring reform it could be said that every important matter that had been brought to their notice by members of the Chamber had been dealt with as far as it was possible to do so. The relations of the Chamber with the Government had been harmonious throughout, and it should be the endeavour of the Chamber to continue in this spirit, as being that most likely to conduct to obtaining the objects from time to time in view.

The Chairman also referred to the representation of Sir Richard Dane, on the occasion of the interview. The Committee of the Chamber had, with him, that of assisted immigration, and at the request of the former, the latter had drawn up a scheme for assisted immigration to be placed before the Court at Home; with this, as with several other important matters brought before Sir Richard Dane, such matters as far as possible having been selected as of general interest throughout the State, Sir Richard Dane had been good enough to indicate sympathetic consideration. As regards the general aims and objects of the Chamber, whilst the Committee had not considered it part of their business to look for matters requiring reform it could be said that every important matter that had been brought to their notice by members of the Chamber had been dealt with as far as it was possible to do so. The relations of the Chamber with the Government had been harmonious throughout, and it should be the endeavour of the Chamber to continue in this spirit, as being that most likely to conduct to obtaining the objects from time to time in view.

Mr. VAN ANDEL asked if it would be possible to frame the contract in more general wording because if they went to vote on that and it was accepted they would bind themselves to certain dates, and pending deliberations by the committee proposed he thought it would be well to make this resolution as general as possible, so that there would be very few objections by exporters to support it.

The CHAIRMAN asked if he were prepared to more an amendment.

Mr. VAN ANDEL said he understood from the Chairman's speech that the resolution was to be put on general lines.

The CHAIRMAN explained that this was only a tentative acceptance of the principle. In any case they could not accept it until they knew what Canton was going to do and, as he also explained, it would be left to a sub-committee if they got as far as that.

Mr. VAN ANDEL then submitted his amendment in the following terms: "The foregoing resolution is accepted subject to the decisions that will be arrived at later as the result of a special meeting of the various exporting firms with the sub-committee to be nominated."

Mr. MULLER seconded, and the amendment was carried unanimously.

Mr. MOSS proposed that the exporting firms bind themselves not to accept the proposed form of Chinese contract that the Guilds had made. The two forms were opposed to each other, so that if the matter came to law there would be nothing to work on at all.

No seconder was forthcoming, and Mr. MOSS withdrew his amendment, stating that it seemed generally understood that one contract would be accepted.

Mr. ARMSTRONG proposed an amendment which was seconded by Mr. FRIESLAND, the Chairman explaining that this embraced the list of articles suggested by Canton which should be excluded.

The amendment was carried.

The Chairman then put the original resolution which he said it was distinctly understood would be modified by the amendments just passed and also by the statement which he had made.

The resolution was carried.

The CHAIRMAN said it was now necessary to consider the question of the formation of a sub-committee and be proposed on behalf of the Committee that the three firms who acted as the sub-committee of the Chamber throughout the discussion, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Messrs. McLehers and Co., Messrs. Siemens and Co., should represent the Committee. He asked the members present to put forward the names of four other firms than those represented on the Committee of the Chamber to be dealt with. After that I shall have a tentative proposal to make to which I need not refer at the moment. I propose the following resolution with which I have incorporated for the sake of convenience the text to which I have referred:

HOME AND CHINA AFF. IBS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 28.

TONING DOWN.

We are toning down again after the hectic dash of the Coronation. The weather is helping us, for it barely allowed the principal functions to pass before the break came. All the overseas visitors agree that they have been entertained most lavishly. From the Hongkong contingent at Cheltenham, to the special representatives from the East who were at the Abbey ceremony, there has been a deluge of hospitality, and from sheer physical impossibility to be in many places at once scores of invitations have had to be declined. In the Abbey the Hongkong representatives, Sir Paul Chater and Mr. Kestwick, were, with those of the Straits, Sir Hugh Fort and Mr. Tan Jaih Kim, placed in the aisle where they could see the stately procession admirably, but could not see the actual ceremony. That meant following it by sound, a rather trying proceeding after a while. But all agree the sight was well worth the fatigue, which was not so very great after all.

The crowds outside were not excessive, as approach to the Abbey was not difficult, and the slowest time was the hour and a half immediately after arriving. From that time there was plenty of movement and colour. Everybody thought the procession of the Queen and her attendant ladies the most beautiful item in the whole of the processional programme.

Queen Mary is sometimes accused of being rather formal and unbending in appearance, but in this procession all were struck by her truly regal bearing and the splendour of her surroundings.

"That," said Sir Hugh Fort to me immediately after the ceremony, "was far and away the most impressive part of the procession, though it was the Prince of Wales who also created an excellent impression, and Lord Kitchener and others were splendid figures. The King, of course, carried himself well, but the equipment of the Queen and her attendants naturally lent that part of the pageant an especial beauty, and those engaged in it certainly gave their party the dignity one looked for." Mr. Kim, the Straits Chinese representative, told me he had been most impressed with the regulation of the traffic in the streets, though it was explainable by a most admirable body of police of one hand and a very efficient and obedient set of vehicles drivers on the other. The decorations delighted him, and both he and Mrs. Kim were enchanted with their experiences at Buckingham Palace, where they attended a levee and were greeted most cordially by the King and Queen, who shook hands with them both. He considers we are a polite and hospitable people, anxious to assist the stranger within our gates. And I suppose we really have been on our best behaviour during this Coronation. In fact we have been, on such good behaviour, that many of us have fled to the country over the strenuous times, so that the streets were by no means full for the processions, and the precautions taken by Lord Kitchener to cope with the crowds were considerably overdone. Anyway, we sigh with relief now it's over—but were glad to have seen it and to have had our overseas guests with us once more.

In the great procession through the city on Friday, the colonial contingents of troops and the Crown Colonies contingents of troops were received with whole-hearted enthusiasm, and I do not know who enjoyed themselves most, processions or onlookers. CHINESE AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

There is great interest, I hear, among European athletes concerning the projected appearance of Chinese at the next Olympic Games at Stockholm. I understand the American trainer, Mr. Beal, who has the selection of the Chinese team in hand, has written to Stockholm assuring the committee there that there will be a full representation of the nation to its members, for the mutual benefit of all who belonged to it; those who had had the good fortune of requiring the services of the Chamber were helping those who required assistance, and, at the same time, retaining the services of the Chamber for any time at which they might need it.

The financial position at date was that the Chamber had \$83,97 in hand, together with two subscriptions for the year 1911-12, making a total of \$883,97. This was an satisfactory, but at the same time, it must be remembered that the Chamber might at any time have calls on its resources that it was desirable they should be able to meet, and it could not, therefore, be considered in any way excessive.

THE CHINESE CURRENCY LOAN.

ACTION BY RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

[By the Times correspondent at Peking cabling on June 27th said:—]

On May 24 I reported that neither Russia nor Japan had protested at Peking against the provisions of the Currency Loan, nor up to the present has any protest been made at Peking. Telegrams from London and Paris, however, announce that protest has now been made by the Russian Ambassador to the Chinese and Japanese Ambassadors in London and Paris against the terms of the last clause of article 16 of the agreement, which provides that priority on future similar loans for the same objects shall be given to the same.

Mr. CHIN-TAO will represent China at the conference of representatives of the four groups which will meet in Europe in July to discuss Chinese currency reform. He is a graduate of Yale and author of the currency reform scheme sanctioned by the Throne last year.

"The Currency Loan Agreement, it will be remembered, was concluded by the Chinese Government with banks of the four countries, Great Britain, the United States, France, and Germany. The proceeds of the loan are to be applied, chiefly, for the purposes of currency reform, but partly for the industrial development of Manchuria."

he will start from Seattle for Japan, thence proceeding in turn to Vladivostok, Corea, China, Hongkong, Java, Singapore, Ceylon and then Home.

THE RUBBER EXHIBITION.

The second rubber exhibition, just opened by the Earl of Selborne at the Agricultural Hall, is a great advance on its predecessor. The entire hall is filled with crude rubber or manufactured products from thirty-nine countries, mostly supported by their respective governments. The Malayan exhibit occupies a prominent position, but it cannot be said that it is thoroughly supported by the planters, for not more than a tenth of the estates have exhibits on show. Still what they have is good, especially the crepe and the block rubber.

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not inserted for a fixed period will be omitted until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P. O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

Teleggraphic Address: PRESS CABLE, A. H. C.

1st Ed. 1911.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT will be given at MOUNTAIN HARBOR on SATURDAY, August 5th, in aid of Military Charities.

Reserve Seats, 82.

Other Seats 6 cents and 30 cents. Doors open at 8.45 P.M. Commence at 9.15 P.M. Booking will open at MOUNTAIN'S on Friday next, 25th July.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1911. [190]

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR," Captain G. E. Hudson, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at Daylight.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

RETURN TO JAPAN (Occupying 20 Days).

Return Tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip, \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 25th July, 1911. [198]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR," Captain S. H. Nelson, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 25th July, 1911. [199]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 26th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 24th July, 1911. [198]

STAMPS BOUGHT.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for all sorts of Postage, Revenue or Telegraph Stamps. CASH PER RETURN MAIL.

Stamps of high denomination specially wanted. H. BOSS SHIELLS & Co., 4, Eldon Street, London, E.C.

Bankers—UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, LTD. 905.

A GENTS WANTED for the Sale of well-known Scotch Whiskies. Terms liberal.

Apply—D. A. BHINDY & Co., LIMITED, LEITH, SCOTLAND. 964.

WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN (Foolish) seeks Engagement as Accountant, Secretary, Stonographer, Typist. References.

Apply—J. J. Carter of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1911. [199]

SITUATION WANTED BY A FOREIGNER.

A SCHOOL BOY, 16 years of age, wants a position in Insurance, Shipping or any Mercantile Office; no objection to exports, willing to work two months without pay and then start with a reasonable Salary.

Apply to—A. E. C. Carter of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911. [194]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date, and during the Absence of Mr. G. W. C. PEMBERTON from the Colony, Mr. H. F. HICKMAN has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

H. A. SIENS, Chairman.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1911. [195]

ITALIAN MARBLE.

MONUMENTS, FIGURES, HEAD STONES and CROSSES in Stocks.

BROWN, JONES & Co., 41, Morrison Hill Road.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [113]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

A INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE AND A HALF DOLLARS per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, will be Payable on SATURDAY, the 29th July, 1911, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 20th July, to SATURDAY, the 29th July, 1911 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [196]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

A INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, will be Payable on SATURDAY, 29th July, 1911, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 20th July, to SATURDAY, the 29th July, 1911 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares will be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

General Agents for THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [197]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETIETH ORDINARY HALF-YEALY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 8th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th July to 8th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. E. CLABKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [198]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATES, Nos. 5,248 and 5,249 for One hundred and twenty-five (125) Shares numbered 148,700 to 148,169, fully paid-up, standing in the Register in the name of NG KEE LEE'S CREST, No. 66, PEAK, from 1st August, 1911.

VICTORIA LODGE, Peak Road, No. 15, 7 Rooms; immediate possession. Furnished or Unfurnished, until 1st May, 1912.

No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop).

The BYRE, No. 13, Peak, newly Painted and Colour-washed.

BEACONSFIELD, from 1st June, 1911.

No. 57, PHAYA GRANDE, Macao.

FOR SALE—To KEST, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 25th July, 1911. [118]

TO LET.

10, MOUNTAIN VIEW. Immediate possession.

Apply—Y. Z. Cars of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 6th July, 1911. [491]

TO LET.

THE BUILDING now in occupation of THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA to be let from 1st January, 1912.

G. DOWNS in Masons Lane, good for storage of Wines and other Articles. Rent moderate.

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Hongkong, 13th July, 1911. [627]

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HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1910.

REVIVED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE—\$3.

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TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [116]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, 95 and 96, Praya East.

Apply—CHATER & MODY.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1911. [121]

TO LET.

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Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS,

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Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [575]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [114]

TO LET.

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19, CONDUIT ROAD.

GODOWNS, To Let, at Blue Building.

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"CEGGAN," 19, The Praya.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING, 4th floor.

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SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

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Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [113]

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Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [776]

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UNEQUALLED IN THE ANNALS OF HONGKONG.

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TO-NIGHT!!

NO INCREASE IN PRICES FOR THIS HUGE SHOW.

DOORS OPEN AT 8 P.M. COMMENCE AT 9 P.M. SHARE.

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SPECIAL MATINEES!

ON WEDNESDAY, 26TH,

MR. BALFOUR ON PROBLEMS OF DEMOCRACY.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Mr. Balfour presided at the Pilgrims' Coronation Dinner, given last month at the Savoy Hotel in honour of Mr. John Hays Hammond, the Special Ambassador from the United States for the Coronation. There was a very large and representative assembly. After the toast of "The King and President,"

Mr. Balfour proposed the health of the Special Ambassador. He said: "The guest of the evening has many claims upon your consideration. In the first place, he is the representative of the President of the United States at the great ceremonial which is now drawing to its conclusion. If that were his only title to our regard it would be sufficient. He represents the head of the great democracy of the West at a time when all hearts on this side of the Atlantic and all hearts throughout the British Empire are deeply moved by the long-drawn ceremonies dating back to immemorial antiquity with which we are endorsing the royal tradition of constitutional Monarchy in these islands. But Mr. Hammond has many claims upon our attention other than these which he derives from the fact that he represents the President of the United States. He has had experience of great affairs in many lands, and everywhere he has been respected and admired for his capacity and ability. In his own country, unless I am greatly mistaken, his reputation makes him worthy of the high office which he now holds in this country, and if he has claims on the regard and sympathy of his own countrymen, no less has he claims on the regard and sympathy of the kindred nation on this side of the water—(hear, hear)—for he understands the difficulties and the problems which inevitably beset a great Empire like our own. He is one of those who, I think, keenly appreciate that the problems that we have had to deal with are attempting to the best of our ability to deal with are problems which cannot be wholly avoided even in the happy condition in which the United States finds it. If it also has its problems and difficulties, those difficulties are not must be closely analogous to those which we experienced, and with which we are endeavouring to deal, and while the problems before these two great nations are identical, surely we may say the spirit in which we approach them is identical also. (Cheers.)

COMMON SYMPATHY.

There have been circumstances familiar to all of us dating from the very inception of the great Republic and reappearing at intervals which have made the difficulties between the two great branches of the English-speaking peoples of the world, but the realities of history, the foundations of history, are too strong for us. We cannot help but be sympathetic with one another, whatever our temporary quarrels. (Hear, hear.) In law, in literature, in everything which gives characteristic expression to a people, historians know they are the same, but the most casual observer, knowing nothing of history and ignorant of the origin of common law which prevails in both countries, and indifferent to the history of both countries, has only got to travel thoroughly to grasp the truth that they are of one stock and have to carry out one great common duty to the world. (Cheers.) We British believe that the British Empire is synonymous with the extension of liberty, of self-government, to every part of the world which men of our race and our language occupy. That is our belief, and I hope it is not, I think it is not, a mistaken belief, and I hold that more and more our mission in those parts of the world where we have influence is being understood and sympathetically appreciated by our brothers across the Atlantic. (Hear, hear.) They, too, have a like problem; they, too, are enamoured of liberty; they, too, have ideas that we cherish, and surely it is pre-destined that in the world's history of the future we should carry out not by formal alliance, not by parchments and charters and treaties, but by something far deeper than these more external and formal symbols, by a deep sympathy in ideals and aims with regard to freedom, self-government, order, liberty, individualism, peace above all, that we are pre-destined to work together for the great ends of civilisation and progress. (Cheers.)

THE TREATY OF ARBITRATION.

I do not think that this is too idealistic a picture to draw of the future, and for my part I cannot help believing that all that has recently passed in both countries with regard to a special treaty of arbitration points to the inherent truth of which I have been speaking. Sure I am right in saying that the very fact that when such a proposal as a special treaty of arbitration is suggested on the one part, is received with an anti-national echo on the other part, even the cynic and the man of the world, who knows so little of the world in which he lives—(laughter)—even these deniers of idealism hold their hand, absent from an epigram, do not suggest that these are impossible aspirations of fraternal peace at any price persons. The very fact that this seems the natural culmination of a natural process is the greatest proof of all. I have said with regard to the impossibility of dividing the destinies of the two great nations; that it is absolutely true, and founded on a literal fact. It is no dream; it is a reality; it is not a fantastic representation of what might be if the world were only constructed on different lines from what it is.

DEMOCRACIES AND THE FUTURE.

Such dreams were useless. The vision I am calling up to you is based upon the realities of history, the realities of the past, the realities of the present and the common burdens thrown upon the two great nations in the future. None of us can look at that future without anxiety, not, indeed, in any pessimistic or doubting spirit, but still in a spirit of anxiety. These two great nations are democracies, and democracy is not a theory that runs by itself; it is a democracy. (Hear, hear.) Democracy is one of the most difficult forms of government that the world has ever devised. It is the culmination of all the political experiments of the past. Do not believe that on that account it is an easy experiment to carry to a successful issue. It is a very hard experiment, and we on this side of the water and you on the other side will always find the problems which democracy presents are not simple or easy of solution, are not going to solve themselves, but require hard and self-sacrificing patrioticities of the very best men of the community everywhere to see that the will of the people shall indeed move along lines which are in the direction of true progress and not mere claptrap chit-chat. (Hear, hear.) Though I do not for a moment suggest that the issue is doubtful, though I look forward with a convinced optimism to the result of all the work that is now being done here and elsewhere in these great free communities, I never conceal from myself, and I do not wish to conceal from any audience I address, that the difficulties of carrying out that great issue successfully are great and are not diminishing, and unless the man of light and leading, to use the old phrase, really throw themselves wholly into the struggle, both America and the British Empire may find that

while the word progress is perpetually on our lips we may yet be face to face with dangers and difficulties of which the solution may escape even the wisest. (Cheers.)

Mr. John Hays Hammond, in responding, said the United States was pre-eminently a peace-loving nation and was abhorrent to their people. The world was outgrowing that terrible provincialism which made one nation regard others as natural enemies. Patriotism no longer consisted in hating another nation with whom their Government had some misunderstanding. The great producing classes were all in favour of peace. War to be impossible must have the cause of war eliminated, and those who had given the subject some consideration believed that the creation of a permanent international tribunal to settle difficulties among nations would accomplish that object. President Taft and Secretary Knox were strongly in favour of some such plan and they believed that by a continuity of decisions precedents would be established, based on equity and justice, and there would be built up a mass or bulk of international law which would make such a tribunal permanent, and enable it to settle all international difficulties. The pressure of enlightened public opinion would force nations to resort to such tribunals before going to war. The Coronation had happened at a time when Anglo-American relations were especially auspicious. (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour at this point read a telegram from Washington regarding the signing of the Arbitration Treaty. It was received with great cheering.

Mr. A. Burrell, M.P., in proposing "The Health of the American Guest," said that King George III was a monarch of whom it might be said: "There are none to praise and very few to love," but he did not mind admitting that he still treasured a very considerable affection for King George III. (Mr. Balfour, Hear, hear.) At the first levee at which Mr. Adams, the American Ambassador, appears in 1785 George III said to him: "Sir, I wish you to believe, and that it may be understood in America, that I have done nothing in the late contest but what I thought myself indisputably bound to do by the duty which I owed to my own people. I will be very frank with you. I was the last to consent to the separation, but the separation having been made, and having become inevitable, I have always said, as I say now, that I would be the first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent Power." (Cheers.) That was the language of a great King and a great gentleman. (Cheers.) At this date, after the unauthorized statement made by Mr. Balfour—(laughter)—he felt sure that they were really thoroughly convinced they had entered upon a new period of our relations. He believed English and Americans were so fond of each other that they could make fan of each other. (Laughter.) This was a time when the British was in a state of unstable equilibrium until they had attained that ideal. (Cheers.)

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[533-7]

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Atlas, admiralty tug, 615 tons, 1,400 i.h.p., Master S. West, Hongkong.
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Briton, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Barker, Shanghai.
Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p., 1,400 f.d., Comdr. H. L. Lyons, en route to Hongkong.
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Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 i.h.p., Lt.-Comdr. M. B. R. Blackwood, Weihsien.
Keat, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, 12 guns, 12,200, Capt. S. St. J. Fawcett, en route to Weihsien.
Kinloch, river gunboat, 615 tons, 1,200, Lieut. Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne, Yangtze.
Merlin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 i.h.p., Comdr. B. M. Davy, Sandakan.
Minotaur, armoured cruiser (flagship Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winslow, R.O.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.), 14,600 tons, i.h.p., 27,000, Capt. G. C. Cayley, Weihsien.
Mouth armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, i.h.p., 22,000, Captain L. E. Power, M.V.O., Weihsien.
Moors, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 1,200, Lieut.-Comdr. G. P. Lith, West River.
Newgate, 2nd class cruiser, 4,800 tons, turbines, Captain George P. E. Hunt, D.S.O., Weihsien.
Nightengale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. Claude Hillerden-Woodward, R.N., Yangtze.
Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 355 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 i.h.p., Comdr. Lamb, Weihsien.
Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. Cosmo A. O. Douglas, West River.
Rosario, depot ship for Submarines, 920 tons, 1,800 i.h.p., Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archdale, Hongkong.
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. E. J. Southby, West River.
Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns 240 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. Maurice B. Leslie, Yangtze.
Taku, torpedo-boat destroyer, 305 tons, i.h.p., 6,000, Gunner E. J. Trillo, R.N., Hongkong.
Vixen, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns, 6,000 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Harold D. Fairhall, Weihsien.
Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. R. L. Hancock, Singapore.
Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons, i.h.p., 5,900 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. G. D. Hartford, Weihsien.
Widgeon, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Comdr. M. H. Widging, Yangtze.
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. B. H. Brock, Yangtze.
Woodpecker, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 650 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. A. Mulock, Yangtze.

SUBMARINES:

No. 36 Godfrey Herbert, Lieut.-Comdr.

No. 37 A. L. Fenner, Lieut.-Comdr.

No. 38 J. R. A. Codrington, Lt.-Comdr.

AUSTRALIA:

Kaiserin Elisabeth, Austrian protected cruiser, 4,000, Fregattenkapitän Oskar Hauss, Northern Waters.

Pastor, third class cruiser, 1,830 tons, Fregattenkapitän Theodor Skorl, Edi von Schmidtsheim.

FRANCE:

Achére, armoured gunboat, 1,820 tons, 9 guns, 1,700 i.h.p., Lieut. Bertrand, Saigon.

Algier, 1st class cruiser, 1,220 tons, 22 guns, 1,600 i.h.p., Commander Rourier, Hongkong.

Alouette, gunboat, 500 tons, 7 guns, 400 h.p., Commander Badin, Saigon.

Argus, river gunboat, 180 tons, 8 guns, 570 h.p., Lieut. Audouard.

Baleine, gunboat.

Chameau, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon.

Colombe, gunboat, 184 tons, Reserve, Saigon.

Dore, gunboat, 630 tons, 10 guns, 900 h.p., Lieut. de Linard, Shanghai.

Duplex, armoured cruiser, 7,573 tons, 26 guns, 17,700 h.p.

Dosque, armoured cruiser, 7,573 tons, 26 guns, 17,700 h.p.

D'Thiville, gunboat, 161 tons, Reserve, Haiphong.

Etoile, gunboat, 70 tons, Reserve, Haiphong.

Esmeralda, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Salgon.

Frelon, Destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 6,300 h.p., Salgon.

Heuriste, river gunboat, 150 tons, 8 guns, 152 h.p., Haiphong.

Lys, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Mavre, Salgon.

Montebello, armoured cruiser (flagship) 9,387 tons, 34 guns, 18,200 h.p., Rear Admiral de la Croix de Castries (Commander-in-Chief).

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE EMPIRE'S TRADE.

The following letter appears in a recent issue of *The Times*:

Sir.—The announcement of a Royal Commission to inquire into the conditions of trade throughout the British Empire should be hailed by all our manufacturers with the greatest interest. By it further seeds for British trade are to be sown, and if the "ground" is ready, then may be expected a rich harvest of increased industrial activity for this country. To meet the organised world's competition of to-day the British manufacturer must be organised at least as perfectly as his competitor.

Combination and the science of organization alone can prepare the "ground" and assist our manufacturers to hold their own in the markets of the world. Foreign countries, such as the United States, Germany, and Austria, have many unions and organisations for pushing their own manufacturers, and there can be no doubt that it is to them these countries owe a large share of their ever-increasing export trade.

The Manufacturers' Association of America is a strong body having very great influence, which it uses to the utmost in all directions in the interest of American manufacturers.

His Majesty's Trade Commissioners for the self-governing Dominions say of the American manufacturers that they "exist in the art of producing their manufactures," and that "men with a thorough knowledge of the subject are sent out to devote their time to establishing a certain axis in the market." The Export Union of the Kingdom of Saxony, the most energetic of the German export associations, develops the export trade not only of that kingdom, but also of the neighbouring German States. In connection with this there has been established a central bureau with a permanent exhibition of samples in Dresden, and its operations are further extended by branches and agencies in many countries, American, British, and other cities, altogether about 2,000 in number. The business of these branches and agencies is not only to supply information, but to procure and circulate news of a confidential nature.

The beneficial work of the Export Union of Saxony is acknowledged on all sides, and references to the most satisfactory terms are often made in the German Consular reports to the union's activity.

The Austrian and Hungarian Export Unions, the principal and leading of Austrian organisations for furthering its export trade, frequently organises excursions of its members to foreign manufacturing and commercial centres, and young business men of the country are often sent to make a special study of the various foreign markets.

Such are the many features of the work carried on by these export associations, and the question is both opportune and pertinent—Is there not room for something of the kind in this country under entirely British control?

It has been recently pointed out by a foreign correspondent writing upon this subject that the lack of proper information concerning foreign markets and their requirements often proves a great stumbling block to a manufacturer or trader who wishes to increase his export business than the high cost price of his goods, and that a thorough organisation of export trade with a plentiful supply of information concerning foreign markets could confer upon some trades more benefit than reciprocal agreements or protective tariffs.

With the advent of a Royal Commission on the Empire's trade the time has undoubtedly come for the formation of one powerful body of all manufacturers and traders in British goods for the safeguarding and furtherance of their own and all British industrial interests.

Most opportune also at such a time would be the formation of a permanent National Council of Empire Trade and Industry, including manufacturer and exporter members of our great commercial, banking, and colonial institutions, chambers of commerce and of shipping, and other kindred institutions, and having the advice of the High Commissioners, Agents-General, and representatives of the Board of Trade.

Within our association is all the necessary machinery, and inquiries are invited from manufacturers and others interested in British interests.

The All-British Industries Association, the new title given to the Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain, established in 1904, is an organisation representing the aims and needs of manufacturers and dealing with matters of common interest affecting manufacturers and traders in British goods.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ANDREW M. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

The All-British Industries Association, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., June 27.

THE LONG ARM OF THE LAW.

FOREIGN EMBEZZLED ARRESTED IN
YOKOHAMA.

Paragu, gunboat, Ensign Roy L. Lowman

Pennsylvania, armoured cruiser, 13,880 tons

Capt. A. Ward

Pompy, collier, 1,600 tons, James D. Linett

Porpoise, 125 tons, 180 h.p., Esq. Keane

Whiting

Rainbow, cruiser, 6,023 tons, Comdr. A. O. Stott

Samar, gunboat, Ensign W. O. I. Sibley

Shark, 125 tons, 180 h.p., Ensign Theodore G. Ellyson

Monstore, monitor, 4,000 tons, Lt. D. W. Todd

Olongapo

Nanshan, transport, 1,577 tons, W. D. Pardoux

New Orleans, cruiser, 3,420 tons, Comdr. Roger Welles

New York, cruiser (flagship), Comdr. J. P. Jayne

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Pennsylvania, armoured cruiser, 13,880 tons

Capt. A. Ward

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

BRONCHALIS, British str., 1,190, W. H. Carrick, 24th July—Dahy 17th July, Deans, Chinese.
HOHOU, British str., 896, G. F. Longford, R.N.R., 24th July—Shanghai via Amoy and Swatow 23rd July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KENKOKU MARY, Japanese str., 2,169, T. Yamamoto 24th July—Moj 18th July, Coal—Blackhead & Co.
INTERCLOUD, British str., 3,213, I. C. Alexander, 23rd July—Shanghai 20th July, General—Shaw, Thomas & Co.
LUXA, British str., 1,320, C. C. Williams, 23rd July—Shanghai 20th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
LUNGOON, German str., 1,275, W. Vogeler, 24th July—Chinkiang 20th July, General—Hamburg-American Line.
HAROLD RICKMANS, Dutch str., 573, D. E. Boeve, 23rd July—Swatow 22nd July—Antic Petroleum Co.
SIAM, British str., 992, R. A. Binns, 23rd July—Singapore 10th July, Kerosene Oil—Antic Petroleum Co.
SINGA, British str., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 24th July—Haiphong 22nd and Hulow 20th July, Rice, Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.
STRATHCLYDE, British str., 2,802, D. Stanley, 24th July—Moj 18th July, Coal—Gilmans & Co.
STRATHCLYDE, British str., 2,846, J. E. Shaw, 24th July—Portland via Nagasaki 9th July, General, Flour and Timber—P. M. S. Co.
TELEMACHUS, British str., 1,400, A. Fraser, 24th July—Saigon 19th July, Rice and General—Wo Fat Sing.
TIPANAS, Dutch str., 1,234, S. Oldenburg, 24th July—Mikie 19th July, General—Java-China-Japan Line.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
24th July.
BINGO MARY, Japanese str., for Singapore.
CANADA MARY, Japanese str., for Keelung.
CHIHI, British str., for Amoy.
FUKU MARY, Japanese str., for Kobe.
HARZON, British str., for Saigon.
JOHANN, German str., for Haiphong.
LUNGOON, German str., for Canton.
MENELAS, British str., for Liverpool.
TOSIO, Austrian str., for Trieste.
SABINE RECKMANS, Dutch str., for Foochow.
SIAM, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES

24th July.
DAIJIN MARY, Japanese str., for Swatow.
EMPIRE, British str., for Australia.
HANGSANG, British str., for Swatow.
KWANTUNG, Chinese str., for Canton.
LUXA, British str., for Canton.
SOSHU MARY, Japanese str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British str. *Holloway* reports: N.N.E. winds, S.E. swell, fine and clear.
The British str. *Singan* reports: Moderate easterly winds and fine weather.
The British str. *Telemachus* reports: Fresh to moderate S.W. breeze and sea to North Reef; thence strong N.E. breeze, head sea, heavy squalls and rain to arrive.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Intercloud*, from Shanghai, Mr. Rofor.
Per *Telemachus*, from Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis.
Per *Lunxa*, from Shanghai, Messrs. Ormsby and Bishop.

DEPARTED.
Per *Hainan*, for Swatow, Master H. Ozorio.
Per *Hawking*, for Foochow, Misses Eyre, Pitts, Stewart and Berler, and Mr. A. D. Stewart.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. S. Co. str. *Peru* is due to arrive at Hongkong to-day between 4 and 6 a.m.
The P. M. S. Co. str. *Korea* from San Francisco sailed from Yokohama on the 24th inst. on route to Hongkong, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 1st prox.
The N.Y.K. str. *Tango Maru* European Line left Colombo for this port via Singapore on the 20th inst., and is expected here on the 2nd prox.
The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru* sailed from San Francisco on the 12th inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 8th prox.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The N.I.K. str. *Yankee Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday 12th inst. for this port via Manila on the 20th inst., and is expected here on the 31st inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. Co. str. *Empress of China* left Vancouver, B.C. for Hongkong (via usual ports of call) on the 14th instant p.m.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Kleve*, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 23rd ult., left Singapore on the 22nd inst., at 3 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at 6 a.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The I.G.M. str. *Prinzess Alice* left Shanghai via Foochow on the 22nd inst., at 2 a.m., and may be expected here to-day at 4 p.m.

The H.A. Line str. *Ambria* left Singapore on the 20th instant p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow p.m.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Scotia* left Singapore for this port on the 22nd instant, at 6 a.m., and is due here on the 27th instant, at about 6 a.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Nitomo Maru* (Japanese Line) left Yokohama for this port via usual port on the 19th inst., and is expected here on the 31st inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Kiso Maru* arrived at Yokohama on the 13th instant from South America, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on or about 1st prox.

The str. *Glenkurrell* passed the Suez Canal on the 4th instant, and is due here on or about the 1st prox.

The N.Y.K. str. *Hakata Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via ports on the 14th inst., and is expected here on the 1st prox.

The Olof Wijk & Co. str. *Yeddo* left Port Said on the 6th instant, and is expected here on or about the 3rd prox.

The O.S.K. str. *Panama Maru* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Shanghai on the 8th inst., and is due here on or about the 10th prox.

The Barber Line str. *Satsuma* left New York on the 10th ultime for Hongkong and Far East.

The Mogul Line str. *Brunei* left United Kingdom on the 30th ultime for Hongkong via the Suez.

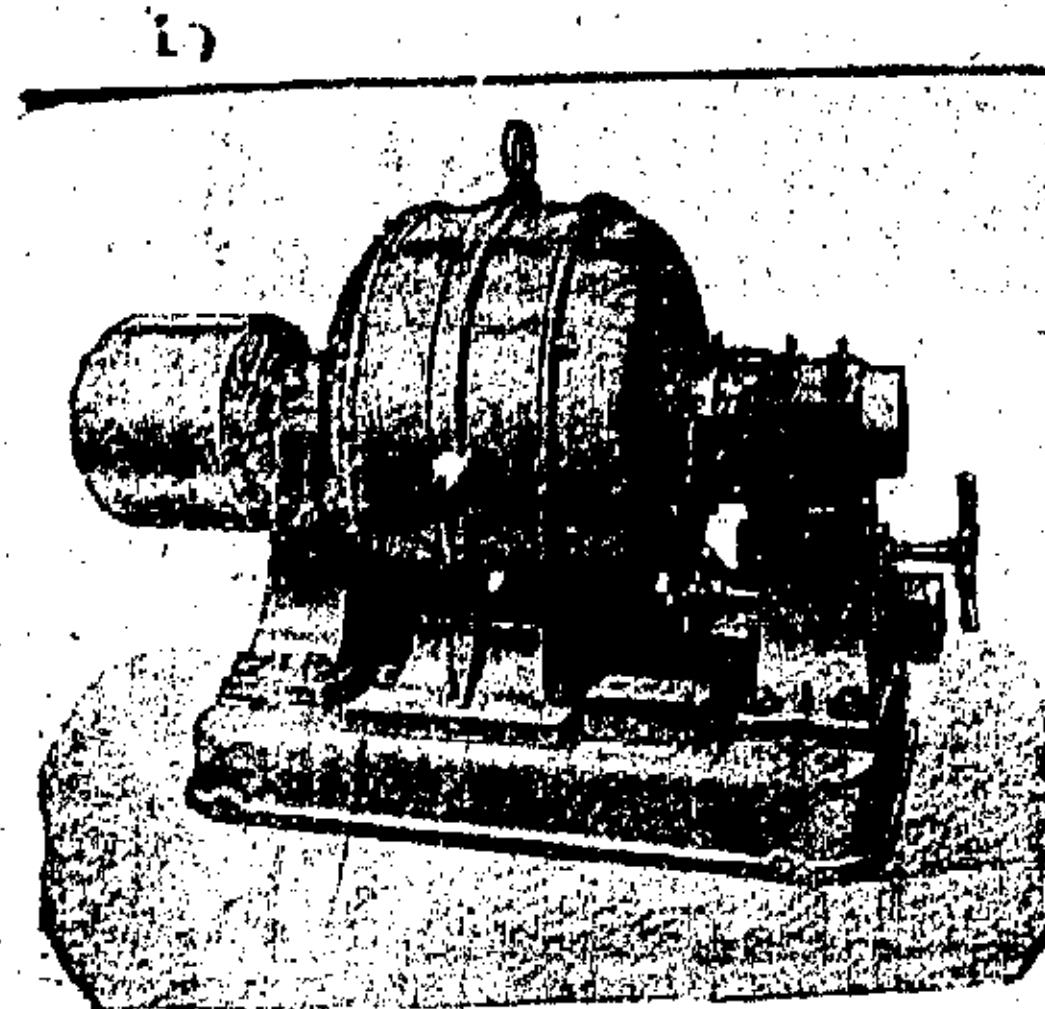
The T.K.K. str. *Buyo Maru* sailed from Valparaiso for Hongkong on the 10th inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on about the 29th September.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	PLATE & RIG	BRUTE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PRINCESS ALICE	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 27th inst. at Noon.
LONDON, &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	W. Barrett.	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 2nd Aug.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	H. S. Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 5th Aug., at Noon.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	Dehnat.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 12th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	Gritzenbauer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 23rd Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	Karberg.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 7th Aug.
HAVRE BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	T. Stehr	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 17th Aug.
MARSAILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	F. E. Cope	NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA	On 2nd Aug., at D'light
NAPLES, CHINA, ALBRECHT & SOUTHPHANTON NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	F. Grossch	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 21st Aug.
VANCOUVER (DIRECT)	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	Jas. Findlay	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
OTTERIC	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-morrow, at Noon.
MONTAEGLE	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 4th Aug.
EMPEROR OF CHINA	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 12th Aug., at 6 P.M.
MONTEAGLE	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 11 A.M.
CANADA MARU	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 15th Aug., at 4 P.M.
TAJOMA MARU	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA	On 12th Sept., at 4 P.M.
AWA MARU	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Noon.
INADA MARU	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	TOYO KAISEN KAISHA	On 1st Sept., at Noon.
TSUKADA MARU	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 4th Aug.
YAWATA MARU	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 12th Aug., at Noon.
TIKINI	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 23rd inst., at 1 P.M.
YAWATA MARU	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 4th Aug., at Noon.
TSUKADA MARU	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 12th Aug., at 4 P.M.
YAWATA MARU	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 28th inst., at 11 A.M.
TIKINI	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.
YAWATA MARU	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.
YAWATA MARU	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.
TIKINI	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.
YAWATA MARU	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.
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YAWATA MARU	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.
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TIKINI	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.
YAWATA MARU	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.
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YAWATA MARU	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.
TIKINI	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.
YAWATA MARU	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.
TIKINI	PRINCE ALBERT	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 1st Sept.,



ELEKTRICITÄTS
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DYNAMOS,
VENTILATORS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
ELECTRICAL GOODS.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:
HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1911.



SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1911.



SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1911.

67022

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and post cards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Persia, with the American and Siberian Mails, is due to arrive here to-day.

The Alzert, with the German Mail of the 26th June, left Singapore on Saturday, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., and may be expected here-to-morrow, at 5 a.m.

For
PER
DATE

Hoilo	Saturday	25th, 9.00 A.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji; Kobe Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma	Tuesday	25th, 10.00 A.M.
Amoy and Weihaiwei	Tuesday	25th, 11.00 A.M.
Tjibat-jap.	Tue day	25th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	Tuesday	25th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday	25th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Tuesday	25th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Ililo	Tuesday	25th, 11.00 A.M.
Hoihow and Pakhoi	Tuesday	25th, 11.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Tuesday	25th, 11.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Tuesday	25th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Tuesday	25th, 11.00 A.M.
Saigon	Tuesday	25th, 11.00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra
Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in
time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.)

Swatow	Princess Alice	Wednesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy and Shanghai	Haimun	Tuesday, 27th, 1.00 A.M.
SHAN, NAGARAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	Tjilivong...	Tuesday, 27th, 1.00 A.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Kleist	Tuesday, 27th, 1.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Simla	Tuesday, 27th, 1.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 27th, 1.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Liman	Tuesday, 27th, 1.00 A.M.
Swatow, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tsinhsien	Cheongching	Wednesday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Shantien, Kobe and Moji	Arracon Apcar	Wednesday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
Anping and Takao	Sosha Maru	Wednesday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Singan	Friday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.

KELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGARAKI, KOBE,
YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDEU, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Gregory Apcar	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Batavia, Charibon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Tjipanas...	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Manila (Taking Mails for Cebu and Ililo)	Loongseang...	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Manao	Sui Tai	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Chinhud...	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.

SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Arracon Apcar	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Gregory Apcar	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Batavia, Charibon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Tjipanas...	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Manila (Taking Mails for Cebu and Ililo)	Loongseang...	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Manao	Sui Tai	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Chinhud...	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.

SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Chinhud...	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Gregory Apcar	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Batavia, Charibon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Tjipanas...	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Manila (Taking Mails for Cebu and Ililo)	Loongseang...	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Manao	Sui Tai	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Chinhud...	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first Clearance will be included in this contract mail)	Arracon Apcar	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Walaiwei and Tsinhsien	Haiching	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Huichow	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Manila (Taking Mails for Cebu and Ililo)	Kidao Hairs	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.
Thurday Island, Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Kusane Maru	Friday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.

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Swatow, Amoy and Foochow

Walaiwei and Tsinhsien

Singapore, Penang and Colombo

Manila (Taking Mails for Cebu and Ililo)

Thurday Island, Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JULY 24TH.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 193.
Bank Bills, on demand 198.
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 193.
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 193.
Credit, at 4 months' sight 193.
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 193/10.
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 227.
Credit, at 4 months' sight 231.
ON GERMANY.—
On demand 184.
ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand 43.
Credit, at 60 days' sight 44.
ON BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer 134.
Bank, on demand 134.
ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 134.
Bank, on demand 134.
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, at sight 74.
Private, 30 days' sight 75.
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand 88.
ON MANILA.—On demand 88.
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand 77.
ON BATAVIA.—On demand 108.
ON HALIPHON.—On demand 14 1/2 pm.
ON SAIGON.—On demand 1 1/2 pm.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand 84.
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate 31.05.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael 57.60.
BAR SILVER, per oz. 24.40.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.
per cent.
Chinese 20 cents piece 57.24 discount.
Chinese 10 57.55.
Hongkong 20 57.11.
Hongkong 10 57.21.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, JULY 24TH, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHaRES.	VALUe.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.— Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$910, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	1 288/-
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	99/-
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	87 1/2, sal. & bu.
COTTON MILLS.— Ewe Cotton Spg's. & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	12s.	all	67/-
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	10s.	all	56/-, sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	12s.	all	46/-
Loon-Kung-Mow C. Spin & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	12s.	all	54/-
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	12s.	all	22 1/2, buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	7s.	all	21/-, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.— Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Co., Ltd.	60,000	550	all	550, sellers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	10,000	56	all	57, sellers
New Amoy Dock, Co., Limited	55,700	12s.	all	88/-
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	36,000	12s.	all	84/-
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	400,000	50	all	390, buyers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	7,000	12s.	all	20/-, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	60,000	50	all	21 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	500	all	119 1/2, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	50	all	81/-
Malwa Metropole Hotel Limited	15,000	12s.	all	225, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	50	all	180/-
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	12,000	50	all	19/-</